

pital. These essential features are covered in the following articles, which have been prepared by members on the Section on Medical Economics, Education and Hospitals of the League and the counsel for the League, and have been endorsed by the executive committee of that organization.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

"Approved by the League for the Conservation of Public Health.

"The primary and permanent purpose of the — Hospital is to construct and shall be to conduct a hospital that will zealously promote and protect the health of this community through its medical, surgical, nursing, laboratory, x-ray, dietetic, physiotherapeutic, and all other scientific, technical and administrative services, by equipping and maintaining each department with adequate facilities and personnel of competent caliber in compliance with the scientific standards and methods which modern medicine requires to fulfill its humanitarian mission of the promotion of health, the prevention and treatment of disease. That this scientific purpose may be always insured, none but duly licensed physicians and surgeons graduated as Doctors of Medicine from reputable schools shall be eligible to its staff membership or any other professional privileges, and the established ethics of the medical profession shall govern all of the scientific activities of the — Hospital. Recognizing that a hospital can only increase its own efficiency and enhance its community value by advancing the medical education and science of those that serve therein, this hospital will constantly cooperate with hospital betterment movements operated and controlled by educated physicians, so that it may take and fill its place as a modern temple of health for the welfare of the community, the state, and the nation.

"And, in furtherance of the foregoing:

"To construct, manage, operate and conduct a hospital for the preventive, curative and other treatment of sick or injured persons, in accordance with the primary and permanent purposes hereinabove stated;

"To purchase, acquire, own, lease as lessor or as lessee, mortgage as mortgagor or mortgagee, to execute deeds of trust upon to secure any indebtedness, to hold and to otherwise deal in real property necessary and suitable as a site for a hospital building, or buildings, and necessary accessory buildings, together with necessary and convenient grounds for all of the foregoing purposes;

"To construct, purchase or otherwise acquire, own, use, operate, maintain, sell or otherwise dispose of hospital buildings and accessory buildings, including nurses' home, electric or steam power plant, ice plant, laundry, machine shop, carpenter shop, orthopedic work shop, sterilizing plant, incinerator, garbage plant, sewer system, cold storage plant, distilled water generator, mortuary and chapel, library, pharmacy, x-ray, chemical, clinical microscopy, pathological and other laboratories, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, therapeutic shops, reconstruction therapy laboratories, disinfecting plant, garage, in connection with, in relation to or in any way necessary to carry out the purposes hereinbefore enumerated;

"To purchase or otherwise acquire, own, hold, use and dispose of ice, drugs, chemicals, surgical equipment and appliances, automobiles, ambulances, furniture, kitchen utensils, or other personal property of every character necessary or convenient to carry into effect the above enumerated purposes;

"To purchase or otherwise acquire, own, hold, use and maintain, sell or otherwise dispose of all necessary equipment, apparatus, material facilities and appliances of every kind and character suitable or convenient for carrying into effect the foregoing purposes;

"To make, produce, manufacture, hold, own, use, sell or otherwise dispose of drugs, toxins, anti-toxins,

serums, vaccines, and other kindred or specific preparations for cultural or therapeutic purposes;

"To buy, sell, own, hold, lease, mortgage, to pledge as the pledgor or to accept in pledge as pledgee, and otherwise to deal in or dispose of all kinds of personal property of every description;

"To borrow and loan money;

"To buy, sell, own, hold or accept in pledge as pledgee or to pledge as pledgor, or otherwise deal in or dispose of any securities or evidences of debt created by any other corporation or corporations;

"To establish, maintain, and conduct in connection with the operation of said hospital a school of nursing and to furnish adequate education and instruction for interns and technical assistants of all kinds, and to grant and issue diplomas and certificates to graduates who have complied with the educational requirements of this hospital, the standard educational institutions of this state and of the law;

"To receive gifts, donations, devises, legacies, and bequests from public-spirited, charitable, benevolent, and philanthropic persons and corporations, for the purpose of carrying into effect the said primary and permanent purposes of this corporation;

"To pay out of the net profits of this corporation to its stockholders dividends upon the subscribed, issued and capital stock thereof, in no event and at no time to exceed the prevailing rate of interest in this community charged by reputable banks to borrow on first-class secured loans thereof."

Many of the newer hospitals have utilized these articles, and other and older ones have incorporated the basic principles in their constitutions, by-laws, and other legal papers.

Several of the hospitals now in serious trouble were warned of their dangers. Several new hospitals recently incorporated have made the mistakes of incorporating without protecting themselves, or their patients. Some of them will find their carelessness quite expensive in the end.

AFTER ALL, CALIFORNIA DOES NOT MONOPOLIZE MEDICAL PROBLEMS

The following editorial from the journal of the Indiana Medical Association says in other language what many medical publications are intimating in less vigorous language. It is our understanding that the problem in Indiana has since been adjusted by the Board of Public Health withdrawing from the practice of medicine by clinics or otherwise.

"Heretofore we have had occasion to remark that the economic side of the practice of medicine has no greater foe than the public health service which insidiously, though none the less surely, is beginning to assume nearly all of the functions of the private practitioner of medicine. It is a debatable question whether state medicine will prove satisfactory even for the care of the indigent, but at all events we are drifting in that direction, and the medical profession is permitting itself to be, not only the injured party in this transformation, but the one which, by means of its present apathy and disinterestedness in the subject, is helping along the coming of the evil day when state medicine will be a fact rather than a theory. For several months there has been some controversy with our own Indiana State Board of Health, concerning certain practices on the part of the board that we think are infringing upon the rights of private practitioners of medicine, and that overstep the bounds of what ordinarily is considered public health work. A protest has been filed with the board by some representative physicians of Indianapolis, and in an early number of The Journal we shall publish this protest along with the answer on the part of the board. Perhaps it is pertinent to suggest, as we often have done before, that it is high

time that the various agencies having to do with medical work in the state of Indiana, whether relating to teaching, practice, or public health work, should get together in a spirit of co-operation to accomplish the best results without treading upon each other's toes or minimizing the good secured by antagonizing each other. Up to the present time, it would seem that the State Board of Health draws no distinction between those which clearly are public health matters and those which many of us believe have nothing to do with public health matters. A better understanding of this whole situation is needed in order to bring about that spirit of co-operation and helpfulness required for the development of everything pertaining to health, whether it be public or private."

ADVERTISING

Public opinion is rapidly getting a new idea of the value and uses of well-designed advertising matter. In many of the leading magazines of this country the most valuable information contained in them is in the dignified, careful wording and informative copy furnished by advertisers occupying paid space. This is coming to be more and more true of advertisers in medical journals as well.

Worthwhile acceptable advertisers no longer, as a rule, waste their paid space by extolling the superiority of their products over those of the other fellow. They make a dignified, and, if they are wise, truthful appeal for their products, regardless of what anyone else may say, based upon their merits, as they honestly believe them to be.

CALIFORNIA AND WESTERN MEDICINE encourages wherever it can this form of appeal by its advertisers, and we believe that readers will find profit to themselves in carefully perusing the advertising pages, as most of them already do in looking over and reading many other current non-medical magazines. Members will often secure information of interest and at the same time *always* increase the value of CALIFORNIA AND WESTERN MEDICINE as an advertising medium, and thus decrease its cost, as reflected in annual dues, by filling out coupons or sending for other literature when such offer is made by the advertiser. Some advertisers still interpret—we think unwisely—the value of advertising to them by the response they get from coupons published in paid space.

HOSPITALS AS AGENCIES OF SCIENTIFIC MEDICINE

On account of the local hospital problem at Whitier, already discussed in CALIFORNIA AND WESTERN MEDICINE, Doctor H. P. Wilson, member of the board of directors of that hospital, sent a questionnaire to the secretary of the county medical society of each county. In it he asked two questions: "(1) *Is there any osteopathic or chiropractic hospital, managed and conducted by these people in your county?* (2) *If not, into what hospital in your county are the osteopaths and chiropractors permitted to practice, and under what conditions?*"

In brief, the various answers are as follows:

Doctor Pauline Nusbaumer of Alameda County says that there are no chiropractic or osteopathic hospitals in the county. Out of eight of the leading hospitals, six do not permit osteopaths to bring or give treatments to patients; one allows osteopaths

to give treatments if requested by one of the regular physicians.

Doctor J. O. Chiapella of Butte County answers no to both questions.

So does Doctor L. St. John Hely of Contra Costa County.

Doctor C. L. Terrill of Glenn County answers no, and so does Doctor Lawrence A. Wing of Humboldt County.

Doctor Francis P. Elliott of Imperial County says that there are no osteopathic or chiropractic hospitals, but osteopaths are allowed in — hospital.

Doctor W. H. Morse of Kern County says that osteopaths who are licensed physicians and surgeons are permitted to take patients to their hospitals.

Doctor G. S. Martin of Lassen-Plumas Counties answers no to both questions, and adds that "there is one chiropractor, no osteopath, and one Abrams' believer in both counties."

Doctor Harlan Shoemaker of Los Angeles County says there is one osteopathic hospital owned and controlled by osteopaths in the county, and "to the best of his knowledge there is no other hospital which accepts patients from osteopaths, and most certainly not from chiropractors."

Doctor P. J. Bowman of Mendocino County answers no to both questions.

Doctor Brett Davis of Merced County answers no to both questions, and so does Doctor H. R. Coleman of Napa County.

Doctor Rowland P. Yeagle of Orange County says that there are no osteopathic or chiropractic hospitals in the county. Chiropractors are not admitted into the hospitals at any time, but that osteopaths through referred work sometimes get into some of the hospitals.

Doctor Robert A. Peers of Placer County answers no to both questions.

Doctor Thomas C. Card of Riverside County replies that there are no osteopathic or chiropractic hospitals in the county. "At the present time osteopaths have been admitted to the Community Hospital, but this privilege has only been taken advantage of occasionally." He says that the board of directors have recently passed a resolution prepared by the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association which specifically prohibits any but adequately educated physicians practicing in an accredited hospital. This they intend to enforce.

Doctor E. J. Holland of Sacramento County answers no to both questions, as does Doctor C. W. Merrill of San Benito County.

Doctor H. S. Chapman of San Joaquin County answers no to the first question, and states that osteopaths who have physician and surgeon's license, "I am sorry to say are admitted into both hospitals. Chiropractors are not permitted to practice in the hospitals."

Doctor William O. Calloway of San Mateo County answers no to both questions, and adds "nor are they allowed to practice in our hospitals under any consideration. This is something that the Medi-